

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable in Advance, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Railroad Disasters and the Methods of Avoiding Them.

The press of the country is very generally discussing the recent terrible railroad disaster which occurred at Angola, N. Y., with a view to suggesting such improvements in our present system of cars, engines, etc., as shall prevent the recurrence of similar calamities in the future. The suggestions made cover a wide field, and serve to show how very defective and imperfect many of our present arrangements are. Some of the improvements proposed relate to the construction and arrangement of car-wheels, so that the fracture of a single one shall not be sufficient to throw the cars from their track; others relate to the matter of brakes, so as to give the engineer full and prompt control of his train without dependence upon the movements of brakemen; others again relate to the construction of strong parapets to bridges, so that the running off of a train, or of a car, should be impossible; still others relate to the material and construction of cars, so as to guard against that most appalling of all dangers—the liability to burning up in the case of an accident involving the partial demolition of a car. We think this last is the most practical of all the reforms urged. No amount of care in the construction of roads and rolling stock, or in the running of trains, can do away with the liability of cars to run off of the track. It is one of those contingencies which cannot be avoided. The breaking of rails or of wheels when under the influence of frost will continue to happen, and will always be attended with the liability to throw cars from the track, and sometimes down declivities and embankments where the destruction of the car is inevitable. Here the true policy is to guard as much as possible against the resulting dangers, and of these, as our cars are at present constructed, the most appalling is that of fire. Where a car is thrown down an embankment, as in this case at Angola, striking end foremost, the effect is to precipitate the passengers, seats, broken woodwork, and stoves, all into one mass at the end of the car. Almost instant combustion is the result. In the examination before the Coroner concerning the Angola disaster, one witness testified that he reached the car from his house in less than half a minute from the time it plunged down the embankment, and saw the coals of fire from the stove scattered all over the car. The terrible destruction of human life in this case was due clearly to the presence of the stoves. Some were doubtless killed and many wounded by the tremendous concussion of the car as it plunged to the bottom of the bridge, but the greater number of deaths was occasioned by the conflagration which instantly swept through the debris of the wrecked car. And as regards stoves, while their presence in a car at all is to be reprehended, yet if they are to be there, they ought to be arranged with special reference to guarding against the perils of fire in cases of accident. The stove doors should be securely locked, and the stoves themselves securely strapped to the sides and floor of the car, so that their detachment would be next to impossible. A safe method would be to obtain heat from furnaces located beneath the car, as is customary on some roads. In case of the break-up of a car thus arranged, there would be but little liability of the coals of fire being scattered immediately among the passengers. But the true reform is to discard all these methods of heating, and to resort to steam pipes passing from car to car. This would accomplish the desired result much more perfectly, and would avoid the dangers of fire altogether. The method of heating cars by stoves is most unphilosophical and unsatisfactory. The floors are always cold, while the upper part of the cars is uncomfortably hot. Indeed, as between the present method of heating with stoves, and doing without them altogether, trusting to extra clothing for warmth, we believe that the comfort of passengers would be consulted by the latter.

The frequency of railroad accidents, and the appalling loss of life they are occasioning, must result in turning the attention of legislative bodies to the matter, unless the managers of railroads shall themselves seek out and apply the proper remedies. The risks of railroad travelling are large enough at the best, but the public has a right to demand that those risks shall be made as few and slight as possible.

Fenianism Irrepressible. FENIANISM seems to be farther than ever from being suppressed in Great Britain. Instead of being confined to Ireland the disease has spread to England, where its chief manifestations are just now being made. The London Times announces that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London alone. Arrests, trials, convictions, and executions appear only to add fuel to the flames. Instead of open and organized resistance to the Government, the hostility of the Fenians has taken to exhibiting itself in such outbursts as the blowing-up of prison walls, the sending of letters filled with explosive powder to prominent officials, and the like. Unfortunately, the injuries done by these novel methods of

warfare have mainly been inflicted upon innocent parties, as in the late explosion at Clerkenwell, where but little damage was done to the prison, while a block of dwellings for the poor near by was entirely demolished, and some sixty persons killed and wounded.

As is natural, these transactions are occasioning great excitement throughout Great Britain. The fact of the calling out of thirty thousand special constables in London shows the extent of the alarm in that part of England. It is a condition of quasi civil war.

This Fenian question is assuming such importance that British statesmanship must divine some method of solving it. It can no longer be ignored or postponed. If it do not eventuate in immediate and open civil war, it places Great Britain at the mercy of her enemies, for at the first outbreak of a foreign war the Fenian demonstrations would assume a most menacing shape. Something must be done to pacify Ireland. The wrongs of centuries are clamoring for redress, if not for vengeance. It is not to be expected that the Government of Great Britain will consent to the independence of Ireland, but it must do justice by her, or a convulsion which will shake the empire to its foundations is only a question of time.

The Necessity of Freedom in Legislative Debate.

The recent extension of the motion for the previous question in the House of Representatives, is cause of sincere regret to all thinking men. It will be noticed by the readers of the papers, that in the Congressional reports we seldom if ever see any account of a speech in the lower House on the passage of an important resolution. We see that a certain gentleman introduced the measure, made a short speech, and at the conclusion he "moved the previous question." The resolution was then either passed or defeated, with no further investigation of its merits than the address of the mover. This fashion of imposing a "gag law" is no new invention of any political party, but was conceived years ago and carried into active operation in the days of Andrew Jackson. But it has grown with the progress of the nation. Whenever either political party secures a decided ascendancy, it resorts to it to cut off the debate of the opposition and secure party legislation. There can be no doubt that its origin is due to a desire to prevent dilatory and factious opposition to measures, and to do away with the power, which was vested under Parliamentary law in an obstinate minority, to delay, if not ultimately defeat, any measure which might be really required for the public good. But it has outgrown its usefulness. It has degenerated, so that it is too frequently used to defeat all frank and necessary debate, rather than to check the "jerry-mandering" of factious opponents. The remedy is now worse than the evil, and the days of spirited and intelligent discussion of a public measure seem to have died with the parties of the last generation. Where would be the reputation of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, if the rule had been enforced against them? What chance would oratory have to lay its eloquence before the audience if it was liable at any moment to be cut short by a blow from the Speaker's gavel? What force would be exercised by the most convincing logic if the speaker was limited to seven or eight minutes, as the will of the mover of the resolution dictated? The more the evil of this system is examined, the more loudly will it call for reform. The various representatives are sent to the National capital not to merely vote on a measure, but to confer together and discuss its merits and defects. If the casting of a vote was all that was required, we might have a lot of proxies who would do the duty cheaply and quite as efficiently. It is desired that these members, selected for their peculiar qualifications, should act after being informed by the wisdom of each other. But where is there any opportunity for such an end if the previous question is to continue to rule? What opportunity for a well-posted speaker to instruct his fellow-members? It may be that there is in the House some member who is peculiarly versed in the working of a certain proposition, he may have made it a special study, yet when the question comes up he has no chance to tell those who do not possess his knowledge of the objections to the proposed law. It is passed. A grand mistake is made, which could have been prevented had the spirit of free debate not been legally violated.

This evil has grown now to such an extent that a repeal, or at least a modification, of the rule is imperatively demanded. A committee to investigate a proposed law is excellent, and its reference is proper, but the committee is not the House of Representatives. It does not represent or speak for all the people, and it is fitting that the merits should be discussed at large in the House. We are heartily glad that the Senate has never recognized any such rule. There exists in that body no such thing as a previous question. There is no end to the debate on an important issue until all that desire have spoken. By this means the only really satisfactory result possible is reached. The concurrent opinion of the members decides the question. Yet we do not find any unnecessary delay arising therefrom, and even if there did, it were better to submit to the boredom of a stupid speech than to remove from the House one of its distinctive characteristics. We therefore favor the repeal of the present rule, and the substitution in its place of one that will prevent inordinate debate, but will not act as a gag law. Thus, for instance, the previous question should not be moved on the same day on which a motion comes up for consideration, that is to say, allow a day to the debate on any important topic. This is little enough, and would be a great improvement on the present law, where five minutes is sometimes given as a matter of grace, and

that, too, as though a concession was being asked and allowed. The right of free speech is guaranteed to every private citizen, yet how much more important that it should be sacredly preserved to public servants! We hope this matter will receive the early attention of the House. It is a measure which will benefit not only the dominant, but also the opposition party, and prevent all dangerous and crude legislation in our beloved nation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

- ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD below Walnut, will be open for divine service on Monday, Dec. 29, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. C. M. BUTLER.
THE EIGHTH OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS, by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. J. A. HENNING, D. D., at SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TENTH STREET, below Market, on Sunday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for students.
REV. W. P. BREED, D. D., WILL preach a sermon to be held on Sabbath afternoon, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock, at the corner of SPRING and STRECHER CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and Spruce streets. Subject: "Big Trees from Little Seeds."
OLD SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SPRUCE STREET, FIFTH, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D. Preaching to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, a sermon to young ladies.
PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, HOPE HALL, No. 214 PINE STREET, 2:30. Lecture by E. V. ENAP, subject: "Evidences of Intelligibility." 7:30 P. M. Professor Jackson on "Religion." Free discussion. All invited.
REV. G. A. PEETZ WILL PREACH to-morrow morning and evening at the PARKER BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of CHESTNUT STREET, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.
WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of ARCH and BROAD STREETS. Rev. A. A. WILKINS, D. D. Will preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.
CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, above Fifth. Preaching to-morrow morning at 10 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. KENDALL, of New York City.
TRINITY P. E. CHURCH, CATHART STREET, above Third. Preaching to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.
OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, corner of FIFTH and PINE STREETS, appropriate to the closing year, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, to-morrow evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All invited.
THE CHURCH AND MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will celebrate their Anniversary on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock P. M.
REV. F. DE WITT TALLMAGE WILL preach to-morrow evening, Dec. 29, at 7 1/2 o'clock, entitled "Ten Stout Warnings to Young Men."
REV. J. F. MCKELLEN WILL preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY: THE EPIPHANY will hold their Anniversary to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.
SECOND SERMON ON THE PARABLE OF THE TALENTS, BROAD STREET, above Chestnut, to-morrow at 4 1/2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- THE SUBTLE ESSENCE OF THE Queen Flower of the Tropics, is concentrated in Phaleno's "Night-blooming Cereus"—a perfume of delicious, permanent, and refreshing that in all the varieties of floral perfumery is nothing that can vie with it.—Lancaster Examiner.
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Winter Term begins MONDAY, January 4, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. Instruction in Piano, Violin, French Horn, etc.
OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT STREETS, Philadelphia, December 28, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stock and scrip holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock A. M., at which time an election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years. JOHN MOSS, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN-COAL COMPANY, No. 25 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 WALNUT STREET, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867. The Annual Meeting of Twenty-eight Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
FIRE—NO MORE DETENTION. The Fire Department and the President and Directors of the City Passenger Railways are invited to be present at a trial of Wilkinson's Patent Fire Hose Jumper on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock M., at FIFTH and MARKET STREETS, on the Market Street Railway.
WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—THE memory of DR. HENRY LYBURN is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whose lives were saved by his cured of coughs, colds, consumptions, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. None genuine unless signed I. HUTTS.
ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE, LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE, LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE. LONDON HAIR COLOR, RESTORER AND DRESSING, RESTORER AND DRESSING, RESTORER AND DRESSING, RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined. NO MORE BALDNESS, NO MORE BALDNESS, NO MORE BALDNESS, NO MORE BALDNESS, OR OR OR OR GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR. It never fails to promote the growth and vigor to the weakest hair, restores and stops its falling, and is sure to produce the growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$4.00. Sold at No. 350 N. SIXTH STREET, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. (25th St.)
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT. Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for America Grand Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of merit. Over all other American Exhibitors, and over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by every of the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIVUS BROS., 1006 CHESTNUT ST.

CONSUMPTION CURED

The True Remedy at last Discovered. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE. PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF PROFESSOR TROUSSEAU, OF PARIS.

The new plan of treating pulmonary diseases with Fresh Meat is creating a profound sensation in Europe. Its beneficial results have been heralded through the press in both hemispheres. The Fresh Meat Treatment was first tried in Russia by Dr. Weiss. The results were no less gratifying than surprising. Consumptive cases, in his hands, which had previously baffled the most skilled of the profession, yielded rapidly, as by charm, under the new treatment. But it is Professor Trousseau, of Paris, that the world is chiefly indebted for making known to the afflicted the great feature of the Fresh Meat Cure. It is positively asserted that "in no less than TWO THOUSAND CASES in which it has been tried, it proved successful in NEARLY ALL." The Fresh Meat Cure is now first offered to the American Public as a Proprietary Remedy. It is put up in the form of a Syrup, each bottle containing the nutritious properties of one and a half pounds of Raw Meat. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the medicine will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the nineteenth century.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BERKS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"Consumption has been for centuries considered as incurable by the medical faculty, and more especially that feature of it called Tuberculous Consumption. In a practice of nearly forty years I never cured but one case, and that was a Miss Trostet, then about seventeen years of age, residing about ten miles from this city.

"A member of my own family, and the dearest of all, became affected with this deadly malady, and, as may well be judged, everything that science, experience, and affection could do were called into requisition without avail, when, by the merest accident, a paper was placed in my hands which covered the whole subject. I at once observed that it corresponded with a life-long opinion of my own—that consumption cannot be cured by any agent or combination of agents of the materia medica, except by mere chance, as it happened in my case, as above stated. I at once sent to Philadelphia for the remedy, and on opening my office, on Monday morning, I found the Howard Express before my door with the article required. I immediately administered 'UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE,' as ordered, when, to my astonishment, she found considerable relief the very first day. This was on the 28th of October last. She has continued its use ever since, and, as if by a charm, she is daily and geometrically improving in health. The truth is, her relatives and the whole neighborhood are astonished at the effects of this valuable remedy. ANTHONY A. McDONOUGH, M. D., 'Nos. 215 and 217 S. Fifth street.' 'Reading, Nov. 11, 1867.'

A CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1867. S. C. UPHAM—Sir:—My wife has had the Bronchitis with a violent cough of several weeks' standing. At last she could not speak above a whisper. I purchased a bottle of 'UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE,' and she commenced using it according to directions. After taking the first dose her cough was better, and after four or five doses she was cured of her cough and soreness, and her speech was restored. I will always keep a bottle of the 'MEAT CURE' in my house, for I am satisfied that all that is necessary to convince any one of its merits is to make a trial of it, and I cheerfully recommend it to all whose condition demands any thing of this nature. I want some of your circulars to send to my friends in New York and Boston. JOSEPH J. RIVERS, No. 753 Howard street.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, FOR CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, is prescribed and recommended by Physicians all over the country, and is performing more cures than all other remedies combined. A trial will convince the most skeptical. In order to place UPHAM'S Fresh Meat Cure within the reach of all classes, the price will be as follows:—\$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. A package of six bottles, sent by express, securely packed, to any part of the United States, on receipt of \$5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and principal druggists throughout the United States. None genuine without the signature on the wrapper of each bottle of 'SAMUEL C. UPHAM, Sole Proprietor.' Circulars sent free to any address. CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT.

NEW YEAR RETURN GIFTS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ELEGANT ORNAMENTS, WALNUT AND GILT FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, And the following new Juvenile Books, received since Christmas, for

NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

The Red Cross, by Oliver Optic. Doty at her Grandmother's, by Eliza Follen. Seek and Find, by Oliver Optic.

Our regular stock of STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings, late Publications, Fictitious Works, etc., has also been replenished with new and fresh copies, all selling AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW RATES. A specialty made of all the different editions of CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS!

In Paper, Cloth, and Fancy Bindings; Diamond Edition, 14 vols.; Globe Edition 13 vols.; People's Edition, 12 vols.; Illustrated Library Edition, 25 vols. etc.

Heavy Discount from Publishers' Prices. Competition among Publishers having reduced the price of Dickens' Works to such low figures that they are losing money; we advise the public to take

Advantage of the Low Prices, AND BUY NOW AT 10c PER COPY

G. W. PITCHER'S

Great Cheap Book House, 808 CHESTNUT STREET. 808

HARRIS' SEAMLESS

KID GLOVES, Ladies' Fur Top Cloth Gloves, FULL LINE

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, Best British Hosiery, Real French Whalebone Corsets, 87 1/2 Cents.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Etc. AT LOWEST PRICES.

HAMRICK & COLE,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS. OPENED TO-DAY THE LAST CASE REMAINING ON HAND OF THE FINEST QUALITY

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,

SCARCE AND VERY DESIRABLE. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 12 27 6th St

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co. We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WE PAINTER & CO., No. 85 SOUTH THIRD STREET. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

Table with 2 columns: Bond description and Price. Includes entries like '2000 taking in exchange U. S. 5's of 1861' and '1000 do. do. 5-20's of 1862'.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867. We offer these bonds to the public, with every convenience in their security. Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 24 p

KLEEMAN'S PATENT

ST. GERMAN OR STUDY LAMPS. These Lamps will burn Kerosene of poor as well as best quality, and also any other kind of oil. They give a very superior and steady light, emit neither smell nor smoke, and are easily managed and kept clean.

Testimonials have been given by highest and most competent authority as to the safety of these Lamps against explosion. For sale by PHILIP RICE, Plumber, Gas, and Steam Fitter, No. 622 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Also on hand a large variety of the newest patterns of Gas and Oil Chandeliers, Porcelain Shades, Globes, etc. etc. City and country houses fitted up with Gas and Water on the most reasonable terms. 12 25 p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK OF USEFUL HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1. FIXTURES FOR SALE. WILLIAM YARNALL, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER CO. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD. Also, Currency 66, and Country 76. For sale by CHARLES B. KEEN, 1225 to 1230 No. 255 WALNUT STREET.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

A large assortment of Wood-top Parlor and fine steel Skates of all sizes, selling off at reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of Table Cutlery, Plated Spoons, Forks, and Cutlery, Britannia Ware, and Wares. W. W. FERRICK, House Furnishing Hardware Store, No. 721 MARKET STREET. 12 24 1/2 p

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.

Fifty or one hundred acres, situated near the Seven Mile Stone and near Tacony. Also, a factory and dwelling to let. Inquire on premises, or to R. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 60 LOCUST STREET. 12 22 1/2 p

ARCH STORE TO RENT.

Lease and fixtures of the spacious store No. 255 ARCH STREET, will be sold at 50% discount. Apply to LEWIS H. REIDNER, 12 25 p

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ON MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, McCLELLAND & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at their Store, No. 306 MARKET Street, a large and superior assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BRIDGANS, etc., to close consignments for the present season, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

MCCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers, 12 28 3/4 p No. 306 MARKET STREET.

GLOBE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President. JORING ANDREWS, Vice-President. JOHN A. HARDY, Secretary. HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS \$1,050,000 ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN FULL. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES, AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends or reserved for their greater security. Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to \$108,000-00.

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. PREMIUMS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowment, taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, ELMES & GRIFFITHS, MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania. CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Pulls National Bank. W. J. GRIFFITHS, Jr. 10 23 10 44 p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected the most reliable Companies of this city, and in the of New York, New England and Baltimore.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

FINEST QUALITY, Forty Cents Per Pound. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, No. 115 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.) No. 115 South THIRD Street. CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 Cents Per Pound.

DOUBLE CROWN DEHERA RAISINS, SINGLE CROWN DEHERA RAISINS, LONDON LAYER RAISINS, LONDON BUNCATEL RAISINS, ALGERIAN RAISINS, SEVILLE RAISINS, NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS, PRUNES, PLUMS, NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS, ORANGES, CITRONS, CURRANTS, And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest prices. 12 19 1/2 p

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER

INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL \$300,000 Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS. The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive. Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No. 480 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.

C. M. POND, Vice-President. H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. M. Allen, President. Lucius J. Bender, Pres't. Atlas Fire Ins. Co. Frank W. Chester, Ass't. Treas. Chesney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co. John A. Butler, Pres't. Conn. River Banking Co. Charles M. Beach, of Beach & Co. Daniel Phillips, of Adams Express Co. George M. Brinton, of Penn. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. James G. Batterson, Pres't. Travellers' Ins. Co. Edward M. Reed, Sup't. Hartford and N. Hay RR. Chas. M. Pond, Treas. Hartford and N. Hay RR. Thomas O. Enders, Secretary. Atlas Life Ins. Co. Leverett Brainerd, of Case, Lockwood & Co. G. Crippen, Cromwell Lion Works, Worcester. Daniel L. Harris, Pres't. Conn. River RR. Springfield.

For P. Mason, Pres't. Prov. and Wor. RR. Wor. Geo. H. Lee, of Gen. Ripley & Co. Lowell. Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.

F. & E. CORBIN, Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania OFFICE, No. 480 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 12 17 1/2 p

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR CHILDREN. A large and fine selection of Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc., BY THE MANUFACTURERS, J. A. YOST, No. 814 DOCK STREET, 12 19 1/2 p Above Second.